Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
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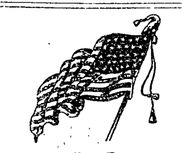

Our Flag Forever.

DID THE CIVILIZED world ever read of more heinous and diabolical crimes than those committed by the Secessionists, upon the dead and wounded soldiers of the Federal army, who fell bravely defending the Union, the Constitution and laws, and the honor of their country. The Sepoys of India, never resorted to more hellish deeds than have the rebels of America. Did the civilized world ever imagine that one-half of America was composed of men worse than savages? Would it not have insulted the Nation, if such an idea had ever been promulgated by a foreign ally? Would not the American people have arisen up as one man and resented the outrage? Yet we read every day, of an internal enemy committing crimes upon the Union soldiers which defy a parallel in the recorded annals of history. It is beyond cavil or doubt, that the brave defenders of our country have been dug up from their graves, and their bodies burned, their bones used as ornaments, their skulls turned into drinking cups, and the "chivalry" have gone so far as to use the bones of men for drum sticks, finger-rings, etc., etc. Can any *human* being read these facts without feeling that we are fighting an enemy far worse than was ever known before? The Sepoys never waged a more barbarous war than is waged by the people of the South.—Human nature taught the savages of the forest that such deeds were ungodly. We are now making history that will throw into the shade any that has yet been written. Future generations will read it with mingled horror and indignation. The world will be shocked at the horrid tales told by the suffering martyrs of to-day. The future progeny of the South will read the sufferings and trials of the unfortunate Federal soldiers with contempt and disgust for their sires of 1862.—Europe looks on with amazement and surprise at the conduct of the rebellious hordes, and enters a protest against such crimes, before unknown to civilized warfare. Nothing is too despicable for them to descend to.—The wounded patriots are butchered and left to die in the rebel dens, and the perpetrators of the infamous deeds laugh to scorn the groans and lamentations of the dying soldier. The scene is revolting in the extreme. The man of the world looks on calmly and complacently, and wonders how such deeds can be committed by a civilized and enlightened people. The question is easily answered. Men who will violate their oaths, and seek to destroy the very instrument they have sworn to Almighty God to protect and defend, are fit only for

"Treasons, stratagems and spoils,"

and are ready to devise and carry out any deed which the inventive genius of man can concoct. The highest crime known to law is—*treason.* The leaders of the rebellion are guilty of perjury and treason. They first violated the oath to support the Constitution; secondly, they are guilty of treason to the Government. Now, men who are guilty of both perjury and treason are fit subjects to commit any crime that can be devised by man or devil; hence, the unholy, unrighteous, inhuman and damning treatment of the rebels to our dead and wounded soldiers, as well as prisoners. Hell yawns to receive such men into its fiery bowels. Angry flames blaze with double fury, and the devil screams with impatience to conduct them into the cell he has heated seven times hotter than all hell itself, that he may reward them for their treason, their attempt to overthrow the best Government ever devised by man, and for their cruelty to the Union soldier.

SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Minister to Russia, sailed from New York on yesterday. He was accompanied by his family and his Secretary of Legation, Bayard Taylor and family. Simon was handsomely feasted by his friends in Harrisburg last week. We suppose all the rotten horse contractors were present to honor their particular friend. One of the most prominent Republican Senators of last session, has predicted that Simon will be back before the meeting of the next Legislature. He wants to get into the U. S. Senate again, where he can help himself and friends to contracts great and small.—Until his hands are washed clean of the small speculation in horse flesh in this county, we cannot consider him a safe man in any public position.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

THE BALL COMMENCING TO ROLL.—A. K. McClure, Chairman of the "People's State Committee," and *Attorney* for the rotten horse contractors who swindled the Government out of fifty thousand dollars in the horse speculation in this county, has issued a call for a State Convention of "the people of Pennsylvania who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration, etc." We desire cordially to support President Lincoln, because we believe he is honest, but we protest against supporting such men as A. K. McClure, Simon Cameron and others who desire to be considered friends of the President and in favor of an economical administration of the affairs of the Government. The time will come when the honest "people" will repudiate such dictators as are now attempting to lead them. We have as little confidence in the political honesty of McClure & Co., as we have in Welsh & Co. Neither can lead us in the future. We repudiate both organizations as unworthy the favorable consideration of honest and loyal men. The one struck down the Democratic nominee for President to gratify the Disunionists of the South—disorganized the party of the State, and supported the traitor Breckinridge.—The other is under the influence of the worst men in the Opposition or "People's Party." We cannot act with men who were instrumental in leading the Democratic party into the support of a traitor, and who gave, and still give, "aid and comfort" to the Rebels. Neither can we act with men who have themselves dishonestly fattened upon the calamities brought upon our people by desperate and unprincipled politicians, and encouraged and defended others in like traitorous conduct. We wish it to be understood that we intend to act independent of party organizations—at least until *loyal* and *honest* men can be selected as leaders. If the people, who have been too long misled by corrupt politicians, will not stand by us, we must go down rather than pursue a course opposite to what we believe to be strictly and honestly our duty to their interests and the prosperity and happiness of our country.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S WONDERFUL BOOK.—This highly interesting work will be ready for publication about the middle of the present month. It will be published in one volume, 12mo, fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at $1.25. A. TYHURST, Esq., our Associate, has been appointed agent for Huntingdon county, by Geo. W. Childs, the publisher, and will canvass the county soliciting subscribers for the work. Persons living in the country he may not reach, who desire a copy of the work, by leaving their names at Lewis' Book Store, either personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

The narrative is one of personal experiences, and the author vouches for the accuracy of its statements. Any one who desires to know the treatment of Union men in Tennessee, should not fail to obtain a copy of the work, as it will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in that part of the country. The book will be characteristic of its author, as the following paragraph from the Publisher's prospectus intimates:

The public are well aware that Mr. Brownlow is a bold-speaking man. In this narrative, composed mostly while confined in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and fearlessness, scathing his adversaries even while in their power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell with the urgency of a martyr.

MRS. PRESIDENT DAVIS, or we scarcely know how or in what way to mention her gracious Majesty's (?) name, for fear of insulting her dignity, says that the rebellion is "about played out." Fact beyond question, and yet Mrs. Davis has not eat that 4th of July dinner in the White House at Washington. Yes, Mrs. D. the Southern Confederacy is "about played out," and so is your liege lord's term of playing President. The next thing you will hear, will be of a tight rope performance in which *your* President, Jeff Davis, if justice is done him, will be the principal actor, and after the "show" is over, he will be carried to his dishonored grave to the tune of the "Rogue's March," or some other favorite air.

FRANK M. BOGGS.—We regret to learn by a letter from Mr. Wm. Porter, that the brave young Boggs, who fell wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, died on the 28th ultimo, on board a boat while on his way home in care of John and James Porter.

THE grain crop will be immense the next harvest if nothing injures it between now and then. We never saw it look more promising between this place and Philadelphia. The appearance of every kind of fruit trees also promises an abundance.

OUR young friend, Lieut. John S. Campbell, has been very successful in recruiting men for the regular service. We also learn that he has been successful in recruiting for himself a partner for life in the person of Miss FANNY C., daughter of Alex. McCormick, Esq., of Altoona. Success to the fortunate and happy couple.

WAR NEWS.

The Ordnance Captured at Yorktown.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 11:20, A. M.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—An inspection just made, shows that the rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown the following ordnance:

Two 3-inch rifled cannon.
Two 4½-inch rifled cannon.
Sixteen 32-pounders.
Six 42-pounders.
Nineteen 8-inch columbiads.
Four 9-inch Dahlgreens.
One 10-inch columbiad.
One 10-inch mortar.
One 8-inch siege howitzer.

With the carriages and implements complete. Each piece is supplied with seventy-six rounds of ammunition.

On the ramparts there are also four magazines, which have not been examined.

These do not include the guns left at Gloucester Point and their other works to our left.

(Signed) G. B. M'CLELLAN,
Major General.

Latest from New Orleans.

Occupation of Baton Rouge Confirmed.—Landing of Gen. Butler's Army at New Orleans.—An immense Amount of Cotton Discovered.—An Enthusiastic Union Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, dated to-day, says:

A refugee from Memphis, brings news of the recapture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by the United States forces, and the passage up the river of the United States gunboats.

Gen. Butler's army had landed at New Orleans.

An immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized.

The Union citizens of New Orleans had held a meeting, which was attended by large numbers, who indulged in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

According to our informant, but little opposition will be made to our gunboats coming up the river.

A few rebel troops, lately enrolled at Baton Rouge, were stationed there, but they fled on the appearance of the United States fleet.

LARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON, SUGAR, ETC., CAPTURED.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A refugee from the South, who was at New Orleans when our fleet arrived there, says our forces captured a large quantity of cotton, sugar and other property.

The Enemy Make a Stand at Williamsburg.

Two Rebel Redoubts Taken.—Two Rebel Colonels and Two Lieutenants Killed.—150 Rebels Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The boat to Cherrystone Inlet has arrived with despatches for the government.

The enemy are in strong force and entrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the further passage of our troops there.

There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock's division had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge.

In this engagement, Gen. Hancock's forces are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners. Gen. McClellan highly compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct.

At the time of sending off the despatches our loss was not known, but it is supposed to be considerable in proportion to the extent of the engagement as the fighting was quite severe.

Brilliant Affair at Lebanon, Tenn.

800 Rebel Cavalry Routed.—A Large Number Killed and 150 Prisoners Taken.—Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Fight.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—A dispatch to the *Journal* says that General Dumont with portions of Woolford's, Smith's and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked Morgan and Wood's rebel cavalry 800 in number at Lebanon on Monday morning at 4 o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed, a large number slain, and 150 prisoners taken. Nearly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled after fighting an hour and a half. Gen. Dumont being in full pursuit, he will capture the whole force.

The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair and managed with great skill by Gen. Dumont. Morgan is reported killed. Col. Smith is wounded in the leg. Col. Woolford was wounded in the abdomen seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

From Louisville.

Surprise and Capture of Union Troops.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Captains Haslett and McKinney, Lieutenants Carey, Chambers, Dial, Thomas, Leonard, of the Second Ohio regiment, with 70 privates; Captain Jenfer and Adjutant Neal, with fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio, Lieutenant Mitchell, the General's son, of Kennet's cavalry, Captain Ewing and two Lieutenants, of the 21st Ohio, with 53 privates, were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tenn., on last Friday by 1,000 of Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half.

The prisoners were subsequently released on parole and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed and three wounded—one missing.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Steamer with Coal for the Merrimac Purposely Run Ashore.—The Crew Escape to Our Lines.—Their Account of Affairs at Richmond.—Attempts to Sustain the Rebellion Pronounced Sheer Folly.—Exchange of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The Fortress MONROE correspondent of the *American* reports the following: Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and, when near Newport News, was run ashore on the south side of the river.

Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. Men were observed to immediately take to their boats and pull for Newport News. On arriving they announced that they had intentionally run her ashore for the purpose of reaching our lines, and that she contained sixty tons of coal for the Merrimac.

Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible they set her on fire and she was burned to the water's edge.

The Merrimac was in sight at the time, but she did not venture to save the vessel.

The crew were taken to headquarters and gave a deplorable account of affairs at Richmond and among the troops, who regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion as sheer folly.

In accordance with a notice given by General Huger to General Wool, a few days since, Capt. Millward proceeded at noon to-day with the steamer New Haven up the James river, to meet the rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond 500 federal prisoners in exchange for those released by General Burnside. Up to the hour the boat started no tidings have been heard from them. They are expected to arrive to-night.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM McCLELLAN.

The Fight of Monday a Complete Victory.—Flight of the Rebels from Williamsburg.—Over Thirteen Hundred Prisoners Taken.—The Loss Heavy in Hooker's Division.—Official Despatches from Gen. McClellan.—Lt. Col. Dwight Severely Wounded.—The Rebel General Ricketts Killed.—Our Cavalry Still Pursuing the Enemy.

Good News from General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Despatches received from Gen. McClellan announce the evacuation of Williamsburg by the rebels, and that our army is following them vigorously on the road to Richmond.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

Despatch from General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURG, May 6th, 1862.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday. The effect of Gen. Hancock's brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works. He was strongly reinforced and the enemy abandoned the centre position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe.

We have some 300 uninjured prisoners and more than 1,000 wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy.

I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent, with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive and exceedingly strong both in respect to their position and the works themselves.

Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Further Particulars.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.—The enemy evacuated this place and their works in front last night, the rear guard passing through about 6 o'clock this morning.

At nine o'clock Gen. McClellan and escort entered the town and took possession. About one hundred and fifty of the enemy's sick and wounded were left behind without any rations, medicines or Surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied.

The enemy suffered terribly. Gen. Ricketts was killed.

The enemy had a force here, yesterday, of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate after the gallant bayonet charge, of General Hancock. The town is very pleasantly located, and the majority of the white inhabitants are remaining. The number of the enemy now in our hands is about 1,000, including the wounded.

General Winfield Scott Hancock, the hero of Williamsburg, is a Pennsylvanian, a native of Norristown.

Later Despatch from McClellan.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat, which left at eight o'clock this morning, has arrived at Cherry Stone, bringing the following:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6th.

"*To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"Every hour proves our victory more complete. The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers.

"I have just heard of five more of the enemy's guns being captured. Prisoners are constantly arriving.

(Signed) "G. B. McCLELLAN,
"Major-General Commanding."

The Fall of New Orleans.

Full Particulars from Union Sources.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Columbia from Havanna with dates to the 3d has arrived.

The United States gunboat, Daniel Smith, arrived at Havanna on the 30th from Fort Jackson with dates to the 26th ult.

The attack on the rebel forts below New Orleans commenced on the 18th ult.

On the 23d, Commander Farragut, in the United States sloop of war Hartford, with thirteen steamers, passed the forts, and Gen. Butler landed four thousand men above.

The rebels lost eleven gunboats and the Hollins turtle, known as the Manassas ram.

Our forces took four hundred prisoners.

We lost one hundred and fifty men and one gunboat. The Verona was sunk.

On the 24th a flag of truce was sent to Com. Porter asking conditions for a surrender, to which Com. Porter replied, "no conditions."

Our flag now waves over the Custom House.

An American war steamer reports capturing three rebel steamers and sending them to Key West.

Another rebel steamer was chased into Bahia Honda.

Twenty mortar and three gunboats were engaged against the forts, silencing them after six days incessant fighting.

The chains across the river were removed by our gunboats. The rebels sent fire rafts down the river but they did but little damage. One set fire to the Hartford but it was speedily extinguished.

The U. S. gunboat Verona and the rebel iron-clad steamer Webster had a splendid engagement. The Webster run into the Verona and sunk her, but before going under the Verona's crew poured in a volley of eight guns so destructive and crushing that both the Verona and Webster went down together.

Arrangements for the surrender of Forts Jackson and Philip were to be made on the 27th ult.

The day after the steamer D. Jackson left Fort Jackson.

The ram Manassas was sunk by the United States steamship Mississippi.

Our forces sent small boats to the fire rafts and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm.

The rebel loss is unknown.

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.—The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what its extraordinary character would have justified, among a people more skilled in Statecraft than ours. Such an event could not have occurred under like circumstances in Europe, without absorbing the attention of all the Cabinets, and leading to immediate explanations on the part of those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister at St. James' visiting the headquarters of the insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not England know why he went, at all events, before he returned and resumed his amicable relation to the English government?

The speculations of your cotemporaries on M. Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond to look after the French government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels. He could not as an honorable man, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable Government, remain at Washington plotting adversely to the Government to which he is accredited.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society and be simply a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people, the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscrimate confiscations of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to wit: A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.

The adoption by Congress of Mr. Lincoln's policy of voluntary and gradual emancipation by the Slave States themselves, with the co-operation of the National Government, satisfies the conscience of European Governments, and the immediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by National power is condemned on the same grounds as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest interests of commerce, civilization and true philanthropy.

That M. Mercier would not make an important communication to the rebel Confederacy without instruction of the Emperor, is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication made without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. Seward, is also certain. It follows, that the mission of M. Mercier to the Confederate Government, is a voluntary effort of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union, on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. Seward, and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union.—The President could not but consent and approve of M. Mercier's communication, because it involved no armistice on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defence of the Constitution and Union in their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his communication at Richmond, most significant events followed. He was borne to Washington on a French war-vessel, the deck of which is the "soil of France." This is the first time in history of the close meeting of the two sovereignties. The President and Mr. Seward received M. Mercier at the Navy Yard, on his approach to the Capital—a distinguished honor—and when the President stepped on the deck of the Gassendi, he was welcomed by a salute equal in honor to that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a tribute to the head of a dismembered country, but to the chosen ruler of one of the first Powers of the world tried in the crucible of war and found triumphant.—Within a day or two after the return to Washington, the Ambassador of France is entertained at dinner in noble style, by the Secretary of State, and the President and his Premier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says to all the world, "We are masters of the position."

On the other hand, the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for the rebels.—Their Congress adjourns precipitately, leaving numerous communications from Jeff Davis, whom they call their "President," unopened on their table. They adjourn when the fate of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within two weeks of final decision. They leave in such confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives that will never return. The next result is the abandonment of Yorktown by Gens. Lee and Jo. Johnston, the best point for defence in the Southern Confederacy, and the retreat, in tumult and disorder, of the best army that Jeff Davis has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized.—They have no future, and cannot fight except for the mere relief of escaping the shame of discomfiture in death.

On the dispersion of the armies of Gens. Joe. Johnson and Beauregard, which Jeff. Davis can neither accelerate nor prevent—for he is no longer the shadow of a power—the rebellion will be ended, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President Lincoln, and enforced on the insurgents by the French Government as a political and international necessity. The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufactures of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes, will but reveal new confirmation of this reading of the State-craft which is closing the rebellion, and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union.

LETTER FROM A REBEL PRISONER AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.—A good deal of interest has been excited by the conduct of many of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where they are now located, creating all sorts of excitements. The people have become greatly disturbed because these prisoners have been permitted to roam at large and to indulge in what has never been allowed to the Union prisoners in Secessia. But among these men at Columbus are many who are heartily sick of the part they have played in the rebellion. The following is a letter from a captured rebel captain, now at Columbus, to the Hon. Milton S. Latham, Senator from California:

"COLUMBUS, O., April 20, 1862.

"*Dear Sir:* Having often heard my brother-in-law speak of his acquaintance with you in California, I assume the liberty of addressing a letter to you. I am a prisoner-of-war at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. *I used to be* captain of Company K, Forty-first regiment, Tennessee volunteers; but my commission has played out (as I think the whole concern will soon do,) and here I am. To be brief, I have ever been an opposer of Secession, and each succeeding day makes its error more palpable. I used every effort of nature to resist Secession until in November, 1861, the force of circumstances, drove me into the rebellion. I came out as a private in Captain Logan's company and served in that capacity until the 31st of December, 1861, when Captain Logan resigned and I was elected captain. I now ask the simple boon of taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and I will swear by the God that made me, and by every hope that fills my bosom, and by every sweet memory of the past, ever to remain true to the American Union in all time to come. What more can I do? I am now caught in the condition of *poor dog Tray;* but, were it required, the testimony of the most prominent Union men in the Government could be produced as evidence of my Union proclivities. If you can do anything by which I may be *separated from the goats,* and go back to enjoy the society of my Union friends in Tennessee, I will ever be your humble servant.——"

Interesting Letter from Gen. Grant.

The *Commercial* publishes passages from a letter received from General Grant, in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. General Grant says: "I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability, without praise, and do all I can, to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war.

"There is one thing I feel very well assured of, and that is, that I have the confidence of every brave man in my command.—Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had, perhaps, a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. The men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about our being surprised, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent us word where and when they would attack, we could not have been better prepared.

"Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitring parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, that they intended to make a determined attack, but simply make a reconnoisance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to the different brigades and divisions. All were ordered to report at Savannah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Buell to arrive, and it was important that I should have every arrangement complete for his crossing and transit to this side of the river."

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.—A letter from Col. Corcoran, under date of Richmond, April 19th, says:

We have been officially notified that we are now detained in consequence of Gen. Wool having failed to comply with terms of agreement. To say that I am not anxious to be honorably released from my present position, would be something more than might be expected from human nature, but to say that I am not perfectly content to patiently await proper action, would be equally untrue.—Therefore be not uneasy, for my health is good, and my spirits buoyant, and I hope I may hereafter profit by my present experience. I know and appreciate the vast amount of trouble, &c., my friends have taken in order to obtain my release, and I trust all will be guided by past experience and let the matter rest for the future. I am without knowledge of much that transpires. I can, perhaps, form no real idea of what prevents my exchange. Yet I know that circumstances are likely to arise from time to time, which may require considerable diplomacy to arrange, and I also know that the matter is entitled to the consideration of our Government, in which I have the most unbounded confidence.

NEAT TRICK OF THE SHARPSHOOTERS.—A few days since the "Berdans" changed their habiliments. They went out as usual next day, and got so close up to the rebel lines that they could hear them talk. One said: "I don't see any sharpshooters to day." His comrade thereupon got up to look, and, as if assured of their absence, was less careful than usual about his person, when crack went a rifle and the carcass of another traitor tumbled across a gun-carriage, bereft of the breath of life. His companion thereupon peered over the parapet and sung out:—"There; that 'll do, d—n you; we know who *you* are. What have you done with your grey coats and caps?" The "Berdans" never reply, save with the sharp crack and whistling bullet of their five-shooters.

REBEL DESERTERS—*The Irish Revolt.*—At Gen. McClellan's headquarters, before Yorktown, five or six deserters from the rebel army come in every day. A deserter from one of the Georgia regiments reports that the enemy's right wing numbers fifty thousand men. He made good his escape during the exchange of dead and wounded with the 3d and 6th Vermont Regiments, who were the victims of the skirmish of the —th. He was a Vermonter, and during the exchange, recognized from conversation many acquaintances whom he had known years before. He had lived in Georgia several years, and was impressed into the rebel ranks about four months since. Much sickness prevails among the enemy. The Irishmen in their ranks, and some entire Irish regiments, have broken out into revolt, and refuse to fight against troops bearing the green Irish banner. He says they caught a glimpse of the flag of our Irish Brigade, and since that time have expressed a determination never to fire a shot where that banner can be seen.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION ACT.—The Charleston Mercury prints the conscription act in full, and says of it editorially:

This is a most important document. It declares substantially that every citizen between eighteen and thirty-five years of age is in the army. The present organization of companies, regiments, &c., is to be maintained, the companies to be filled up to one hundred and twenty-five men. When thus filled up the soldiers are to have the privilege of electing their officers in the same manner as under former laws, but the commissions will be issued by the President. Another feature of the bill provides that three months' additional service be asked of all the present volunteers whose terms are about to expire, unless such as are otherwise entitled to discharge shall sooner be relieved by the substitution of recruits under the operation of the new law.

ENAMELLED CARDS.—An exchange says: "A little child of our acquaintance was rendered seriously ill last week by chewing a handsome enamelled ball ticket, which its mother had given it to play with. For the benefit of those who do not know, we would state that the enamel on these cards contains arsenic!"

IMPORTANT.—If the ladies, supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 3d inst., will call again when convenient to be in town, or write to us informing us of their locality, they may hear of something to their advantage. tf.

DIED,

In this place, on Sunday last, PHILOPENA wife of Frederick Schneider, Sr. It was a sorrowful sight to see an affectionate mother followed to the grave by a kind husband and eight interesting children.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
April 8, 1862. D. P. GWIN.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
April 8, 1862.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

The Evacuation of Yorktown.---Interesting Particulars.

Everything connected with this classic ground is now of peculiar interest. The following items relative to its evacuation by the rebels and occupation by our troops, are very graphic. Who would not rejoice to have been present to see our gallant General uncovering his head and calling for three cheers whilst the "boys" were raising aloft the "old flag" to the breeze, in the place of the filthy seecsh rag which had been traitorously flaunted on such sacred ground—upon soil almost made sacred by the scenes of the Revolution, when Washington and our French allies hoisted the glorious banner upon the same heights.

A CAUTIOUS RECONNOISSANCE.

A few hours previous to this time our telegraph had been carried so far to the front as the old grist mill, which has been used as the headquarters of the generals of the trenches. General Jameson immediately telegraphed to Gen. Fitz John Porter, director of the siege, the intelligence which these deserters brought regarding the evacuation. He soon received a reply instructing him to push forward a small force to procure authoritative information as to the truth of their assertion. He took detachments from the 62d Penna. Regiment, under Col. Black, the 22d Massachusetts, under Col. Gove, with a support of two companies of the First Massachusetts, under Lieut. Col. Welles, and advanced along the border of the woods, on the commanding bluff which overlooks the river.—In the morning our outposts and sentinels on the works we were constructing, were astonished when they missed the accustomed rebel watchmen from the walls. Our men in the trenches evinced, if possible, as much curiosity as those who were advancing towards the enemy's fortifications. Thousands of heads appeared above the top of our parallel, and every one manifested the deepest interest in the scenes which were transpiring. It was only by a stern command that the general kept the men from rushing headlong, heedless of all lurking danger, into the entrenchments.

THE STARS AND STRIPES RAISED.

Very soon the detachments reached the ditch in front, and began to mount the parapets. Gen. Jameson and Col. Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Col. Gove, Lieut. Crawford and Captain Hassler, of the General's staff. The General jumped inside the work, which was seen to be deserted, and presently it was swarming with soldiers. The glorious emblem of our nationality was raised above the deserted battlements, and, as its folds were kissed by the gentle breeze, the General uncovered his head and called for "three cheers for the good old Stars and Stripes." A feeling of profound veneration arose in the hearts of all as we beheld the grand flag waving over the deserted battlements, and planted once more on that historic ground. You may know that we all reverently uncovered, and the air resounded with our cheers. Two companies were placed on the parapets, and then we commenced an examination of the works. We soon found a Northern gentleman, who had reluctantly occupied an important position in the rebel army there, who had managed to secrete himself when they were going, and from whom we received valuable information relative to the mines the rebels had lain to blow up the works.

REASON OF THE EVACUATION.

Up to within a few days since the rebels intended to give battle here. Finding, however, that the heavy projectiles which we had thrown over were terribly destructive, and having reason to believe that the batteries we were building would, when they should open, soon compel them to surrender, joined with other equally suggestive circumstances, satisfied the rebel generals that their position would speedily be untenable, and that the best policy for them to pursue was to evacuate. It seems that they dreaded our gunboats quite as much as our batteries and our regiments. I have reliable information that they calculated greatly upon assistance from the Merrimac.—An order was issued, seven days ago, requiring the Merrimac to report to Gen. Johnson immediately, at Yorktown. But the Merrimac had well-founded fears of the Monitor, and she did not attempt to comply with the requirments of the order.

THE REBEL ARMY DEMORALIZED.

From several sources of information I have become convinced that the larger part of the rebel army was completely demoralized. The three deserters of which I have already spoken, who came inside our lines early this morning, said that all but three companies of the First Virginia regiment, whose term of enlistment had expired, had thrown down their arms and positively refused to re-enlist. The Portsmouth Grays also refused to continue any longer in the rebel service, and for their refusal they were put in the guard house. It is said that five thousand of Gen. Magruder's men threatened to lay down their arms. Three rebel lieutenants, two sergeants and twenty men were captured the other side of Yorktown and brought in. Since the 3d, a large number of deserters have come in, and their army is thoroughly disheartened and demoralized. Those who find themselves in the rebel ranks are utterly disgusted with the rebellion.

THE TROPHIES.

In Yorktown proper are about forty guns, ranging from 12 pound carronades and howitzers to 32-pounders of the old navy pattern, which throw a 100 pound solid shot. These guns are all left—spiked, of course. The remains of two that burst are visible. The heavy gun that burst on Friday last, a deserter tells me, killed three and wounded twelve men. Ammunition is left in moderate quantities—hospital stores in profusion—no commissary stores of any moment. Tents were left standing; guns merely spiked, and the trail ropes not even cut; the magazines not even blown up. Only the powder-house, down on the river side, at the extreme end of their works, was burned, and exploded at 3 A. M. with a terrific report. About fifteen houses are all that stand. Some have been burned. Nearly every house was used for a hospital, and medical stores are found in abundance. The camp inside the works was dirty and filthy, and the inclosure is filled with *debris* of every description. Trophies abound. The early risers secured some worthy relics. A strict guard is over the works, and stragglers are arrested.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT YORKTOWN.

The fortifications around Yorktown itself were of the most formidable character. I have positive and reliable information that ever since the battle of Big Bethel, almost a year ago, and before it, the rebels have been hard at work fortifying the whole peninsula. The works at Big Bethel, and those at Howard's bridge—which were abandoned when we marched up here a month ago—required considerable labor. From the time of the occupation of Yorktown, about a year ago, by the rebel General Magruder, two thousand slaves have been constantly employed on the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown and across the river at Gloucester. These have been assisted by the effective rebel force, some seven thousand men, which Gen. Magruder has had under his command. They were composed chiefly of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana troops. The fortifications of Yorktown are in the general shape of an elongated triangle, with the river for the base. In length they are five-eighths of a mile. They are strong, but not neat. They *might* have been taken by storm with terrible loss; *could* have been taken by turning their right on the Warwick, after a severe battle; but *have* been taken without any loss of any kind. One man was killed and three wounded by the explosion of a shell, attached to a torpedo in front of the works. He belonged to the Twenty-second Massachusetts.

That immense connected fortification, with its numerous salient angles, on which their heaviest guns were mounted, is at once a beautiful and a wonderful work. The ditch is deep, but dry; the parapet is lofty, and would be difficult to scale. This work, with a water-battery below, commands the river on the Yorktown side. Running toward the right of the rebel lines there is a long breastwork, not pierced for guns, but having in front a ditch of the same depth as that before the fort. This breastwork connects an elegant redoubt of considerable magnitude, and another breastwork of the same description connects another redoubt beyond, still further to the left. On this redoubt there had been mounted a number of columbiads and Dahlgren naval guns, with one siege howitzer. It is now occupied by the Fortieth New York regiment, whose banners are streaming from the walls. In front of these works there is an immense area of open ground, which is completely commanded by their guns.

Trees which were standing a year ago have been cut down by the rebels to give free range to their artillery.—Deep gorges and ravines are inside and about these fortifications. This *natural advantage furnished good cover* for their troops against artillery fire, and rendered the position difficult to assault. To the left of the Yorktown road—the enemy's right—as you approach the town, other fortifications had been constructed. On the line of the Warwick road, a few hundred yds. from the Yorktown turnpike, there is a small ravine. An inconsiderable stream has been made to increase the extent of a natural swamp in front of the works at this point. This is near the spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, and the British laid down their arms. Further to the right of the enemy's line, along the course of the Warwick river, there are other earthworks which I have not yet had an opportunity to examine.

The Battle of Williamsburg.

The New York *Herald* publishes an interesting letter, from which we take the following:

We had approached Williamsburg from a direction a little south of east, on the regular Yorktown road, and right on the road, in sight of the steeples of the quaint old capital, we found Fort Magruder, a large enclosed work, in which were thirteen guns. To the north and south of it were redoubts, which established a fortified line of three miles in extent, in which the enemy had twenty-one guns. Every approach was well covered by his guns. The approach on the front was obstructed by a heavy abatis, and the trees were felled for a mile, to give his guns the clearest possible sweep.

Hostilities Begin.

At about eight A. M. they determined to interrupt our further examination of their little arrangements, and threw out a body of infantry to their right, which soon exchanged fire with the advance of Hooker's division. Though it did not at first seem serious, this fire was exchanged intermittently for a good while. Some light batteries became engaged in it, and drove the enemy pretty hard, until, unluckily, they got under fire of the enemy's heaviest guns, when they, of course, got the worst of it. Bramhall's New York battery, in particular, had gotten into a scrape, and a very hard fight took place in the endeavor to save it. All the horses were either killed or wounded, the guns were mired, and, though our men fought well and hard, the enemy poured his infantry out lavishly at the right time and in the right place, and finally carried away the guns with a most terrible chorus of yelps and cheers.

Critical Situation on our Left.

It was near noon, and the enemy, encouraged by his success on our left, was disposed to push harder in the same direction. Two divisions of the Fourth corps were now on the field, and Peck's brigade, of Couch's division, with two regiments of Deven's brigade—the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. Russel, and the Second Rhode Island, Col. Frank Wheaton—in all about six thousand men—were pushed into the right of Hooker, stopped the enemy's advance, and perhaps saved Hooker entirely. Peck's position was not one that afforded a chance for any brilliant display; but it required the most stubborn resistance, and he maintained it handsomely all day, and repulsed every attempt that the enemy made to advance. Hampered by his position in the woods, and equally, perhaps, by his orders, he could not go on, and was thus kept under such a fire that it is a miracle his loss proved so small. For a great portion of the time his men were flat on their faces, and many of their wounds were received in that position. But the woods all around the place were cut to shreds with grape-shot. General Peck, late in the afternoon, was supported by Palmer's brigade, of Casey's division, and thus formed a very strong centre. Still there was no advance, and "every one wondered." But while thus on the left and centre, with a modicum of reverse, we at best did little better than hold our own.—The right presented a more grateful spectacle.

The Right "All Right."

Smith's division was formed on the right front of our line of battle, and some portion of its artillery bothered the enemy at long range, while its three brigades of infantry were held in hand ready to participate when called upon. They were called upon soon. From a native, we had learned of a good road that led through the woods to our right, and approached the enemy's position upon a side from which we had not hitherto seen it. Gen. Hancock's brigade, with Wheeler's New York battery was accordingly sent out by this road. After a long and cautious march through the woods, and a wide circuit which opened in full view of the York river, the head of the column found an unmistakable evidence that the enemy had expected an advance by this way. To the left of the line of march there was a wide, full dam, and there for some distance the road had formerly run close by the water side; but the dam had now been so raised that the road was flooded, and impassable for a considerable distance. No time was to be lost, and a party at once got to work to cut a new road through the woods over a steep hill, and did the work as well as circumstances would permit. But the bed of the new road was of yellow clay, and as the rain poured down and softened it the artillery sank deeper and deeper into it at every turn of the wheels. Still, all toiled on bravely and with a will, and finally came out to a wide open field in full view of three redoubts of considerable size, but not pierced for cannon. Why the enemy had occupied these works at all it would be difficult to say; for no sooner was our fire opened upon the nearest, than the rebels burst out of it in complete stampede and made good time in a safe direction. So they did also from the second and third, which stood in line with one another across the plain upon which our column advanced.

Gen. Hancock Wants to Advance.

Several times Gen. Hancock sent back urgent appeals for more force, but none was sent, and he was compelled to remain in the position he had taken near the first redoubt. Doubtless, the enemy supposed this to be the result of timidity. They, in turn determined to advance, hoping, perhaps, to repeat what they had already done on our left. Out of this movement of theirs grew what proved to be the fight of the day—a fight that was, in itself, a hard-fought and beautiful battle; a battle in which each side must have learned to respect the courage of the other

Advance of the Enemy.

Under cover of the wood, and directly through it the enemy, comprising parts of two brigades, advanced from the neighborhood of Fort Magruder, about 3,000 strong, doubtless tempted, as we have said, by the bait of a battery of beautiful field pieces. From the sharp fire of the skirmishers in the woods on our right came the first intimation of a movement in that direction, and this put all on the alert. By the field pieces, the great central point of interest, every man was in his place, and many eyes turned with deep interest on the handsome and intellectual face of their commander, the amiable gentleman and gallant soldier, Capt. Wheeler, of the New York Volunteer Artillery. He was not only in his place, but it was eminently the right place, and he was the right man in it. Down the lines, too, of the infantry regiments all was steady, and the jaded men, who had bivouacked the night before in mud and rain, and were dribbled from head to foot with the one, and wet to the skin with the other, stood up in their places like heroes.

Still the fire grew hotter in the woods, and in a few minutes, at a point fully half a mile away, from the battery, the enemy's men began to file out of the cover and form in the open field. Wheeler opened his guns on the instant, and the swath of dead that subsequently marked the course of the brigade across the open field began at that spot. At the same moment also, the skirmishers in the field began their fire. Still the enemy formed across the opening with admirable rapidity and precision, and as coolly as if the fire had been directed elsewhere, and then came on at the double-quick step, in three distinct lines, firing as they came. All sounds were lost for a few moments in the short roar of the field-pieces, and in the scattered rattle and rapid repetition of the musketry. They were dangerously near. Already the skirmishers to the left had fallen back to their line, and the skirmishers to the right had taken cover behind the rail fence that ran from the house to the woods; but from thence they blazed away earnestly as ever. Yet the guns are out there, and they are what those fellows want; and in the next instant the guns are silent. For a moment, in the confusion and the smoke one might almost suppose that the enemy had them; but in a moment more the guns emerge from the safe side of the smoke cloud, and away they go across the field to a point near the upper redoubt. There again they are unlimbered, and again they play away.—Farther back also go the skirmishers. And now for a few moments the rebels had the partial cover of the farm and outbuildings; but they saw that they had all their work to do over, and so they came on again. Once more they are in a fair open field, exposed to both artillery and musketry; but this time the distance they have got to go is not so great. They move rapidly; there, however, is another dangerous line of infantry; they are near to us; but we also are near to them. Scarcely a hundred yards are between them and the guns when our skirmish fire became silent; the lines of the Fifth Wisconsin and the Forty-third New York formed up in close order to the right of the battery, the long range of musket barrels came to one level, and one terrible volley tore through the rebel lines.

Charging Bayonets---The Enemy Retreat.

In a moment more the same long range of muskets came to another level; the order to charge with the bayonet was given, and away went the two regiments with one glad cheer. Gallant as our foes undoubtedly were, they couldn't meet that. But few brigades mentioned in history have done better than that brigade did. For a space, which was generally estimated at three-quarters of a mile, they had advanced under the fire of a splendidly-served battery, and with a cloud of skirmishers stretched across their front, whose fire was very destructive; and if, after that, they had not the nerve to meet a line of bayonets that came towards them like the spirit of destruction incarnate, it need not be wondered at. They broke and fled in complete panic. One hundred and forty-five were taken prisoners. Nearly five hundred were killed and wounded. This took place at about half-past 4, P. M., and, as will be seen, was altogether a "side fight."

General McClellan Comes Up.

At exactly 5 P. M., General McClellan came up. In a few minutes he had gathered around him nearly all his general officers, then accessible, heard the accounts of each, and seemed to see at once, and very clearly, how matters stood. Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed after his arrival on the field before he gave the order to support General Hancock, and to press the advantage already gained in that direction; and in five minutes more seven thousand men were on the march for that point. Night fell before they reached it, and no more was done that *day; but there, as subsequent examination* proved, was the enemy's weak point. General McClellan was struck by a piece of shell, but escaped uninjured.

Killed and Wounded.

One hundred and three men wounded during the day had been brought into the hospital near headquarters, and, under the personal supervision of Dr. Joseph B. Brown, medical director of the Fourth corps, their wounds were all dressed by 9 P. M. Of the killed and wounded in Hooker's division we cannot at present speak; but the whole loss in the Fourth will not exceed fifty killed and one hundred and thirty wounded.

What the Next Day Told Us.

At daylight we found all the forts in our front, and Williamsburg itself, completely abandoned by the rebel army, save only the dead and wounded. All along the roads and in the woods we found the enemy's dead left unburied, and his wounded in their death agonies. Every barn was full of them, and every house in Williamsburg also, and the enemy's loss cannot have been less than a thousand killed and wounded.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 3, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I propose to give you a letter for publication if you have room for it; if not your readers won't lose much; but to begin.—When the first authentic news of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing reached me, I determined to go and see about the wounded from here, if I could possibly get through. I left here on Friday morning, the 11th ultimo, and reached Cairo on Saturday, the 12th, and had to remain there till Sunday evening before the boat left for the Landing. While at Cairo two or three boats came down with wounded aboard. The first boat I boarded was the D. A. January, bound for St. Louis with six or seven hundred wounded men. The poor fellows were lying around on the boiler deck, some on cots, some on blankets in every conceivable position, and wounded in as many different ways. Some were shot in the head, some in the feet and legs, some dying, some groaning, and others hopeful and smiling. On the way up we met several other boats freighted in the same way. We reached the Landing on Tuesday, the 15th ult. The fight had come off on the 6th and 7th. There I learned that most of the wounded from this place were in the Hospital at Savannah and doing well. I also learned that the only relative I had in the fight—a nephew—had been dangerously, if not fatally, wounded and sent to Evansville, Indiana. I was obliged to remain till Friday, the 18th, before I could get a boat down the river. I spent the time in visiting friends and looking over the battle-field. I saw much to interest me, but little that I could add to the description of battle-fields, so often attempted, but never described. This field being the ground occupied by our troops since the fight, was, of course, more carefully cleared than is ordinarily the case I presume, and, except for *fresh graves* and *half-buried* horses, the ground looked little different from the camping ground of an army any place; but the timber (with which the entire battle-field, with a few exceptions, is densely covered) showed the signs of the awful contest that raged there during those two dreadful days; many trees are cut through and through with large shot and pelted with rifle and musket shot as if with hail. The question that arises in one's mind is not how so many were killed and wounded, but how any escaped. There is abundant evidence that the ground was desperately contested by both sides—indeed, it was two hard fought battles—two armies whipped — Grant's on Sunday and Beauregard's on Monday.

If any of your readers are anxious to know how a person feels at the sight of the wounded and dying, I can only say for myself, that the impression on the mind is not unpleasant.—A man's sensibilities are not affected in proportion to the numbers he sees, at all, and any man can pass around among loads of wounded and dying, in a short time, as composed and comfortable as anywhere else. On the battle-field the sights of fresh graves in such numbers, blunts the sensibilities, and men who, a few months ago, would shudder at the sight of a coffin or a newly made grave would sit and chat on one or step over the other without a passing thought. The hardest sights I saw during my trip was in the Hospitals, after the wounded had been there, and until only the worst cases were left, when pain, weakness and disease together, were pressing the brave fellows down, and where, in spite of every effort to prevent it, the *stench of the rooms* was almost intolerable. This, to my mind, is much more affecting than the sight of the dead and dying on the battle-field.

After our late fights at Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, many of the citizens have gone to look after the wounded from this and other States; but the majority of such as far as I could learn, turned their attention to seeing sights, hunting relics, such as shot guns, revolvers, knives, and canes, leaving the wounded to the tender mercies of the hospital nurses, and in some cases, when they pretended to take care of the wounded, getting drunk on the liquors intended for the sick and wounded,—but such is war.—God grant it may soon come to an end.

Yours, &c., J. P.

DIED,

On the 28th of April, 1862, on the steamboat Hawkeye State, near Burlington, Iowa, FRANCIS M. BOGGS, of Co. I, 50th Regt., Illinois Volunteers, aged about 24 years.

The deceased was a native of Huntingdon county, Pa., but removed to Warren county, Illinois, with his parents in 1854, with whom he resided until last October, when a sense of duty to his country induced him to volunteer in the ranks, and go forth to aid in putting down this unholy rebellion. He was in the fight at Donelson, but escaped unhurt. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing on the 6th of April, he was shot twice—the first ball passing through the left thigh, making a severe but not dangerous wound. He was next shot through the right thigh, the ball shattering the bone in its course. He lay where he fell until Monday evening, when he was carried to the river in an ambulance, and placed on the ground, where he again remained exposed to the rain till the afternoon on Tuesday, without attention. He was carried to the Hospital at St. Louis, where he was found by his friends, but died before reaching home. His body was taken home and buried on Wednesday, the 30th ult., at North Henderson Church, where a funeral discourse was delivered to a large and attentive audience by the Pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member. P.

In West township, on the 22d ult., Mr. JOHN A. WEYER, in the 33d year of his age.

In West township, on the 6th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH A. PORTER, wife of Geo. B. Porter, aged 31 years.

On the 30th ult, in West township, Mr. WM. STEWART, in his 56th year.

In Union township, on the 12th instant, JACOB H. MILLER, in his 62d year.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 13, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7 62@7 75
Common and Superfine	$5 37@5 62
Rye Flour	$3 50
Corn Meal	$2 70
Extra White Wheat	$1 38
Fair and Prime Red	$1 28
Rye	78c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	33
Clover seed, $ 64 lbs	$4 50@4 62½
Timothy	$1 90@1 75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$5 50@5 75
Extra do do wt	5,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	90
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of John A. Weyer, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. WEYER,
GEO. B. PORTER,
May 15, 1862-6t.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of William Stewart, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM STEWART, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES A. STEWART,
May 13, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Venl. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house of Joseph Merriem, *in Broad Top City*, Huntingdon county, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of JUNE, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

150 acres of land situated in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, having a cabin house, and about 16 acres cleared, and a small orchard adjoins land of Isaac Smith, northeast, David Stumbaugh on the south, Michael J. Martin on the west, and Daniel Price on the east. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Stumbaugh and David Stumbaugh.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, May 13, 1862. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Venl. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the public house of Mrs. Catherine Franger, in the borough of Shirleysburg, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 24 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east by land of Andrew Spangle, on the south by land of ——— Bell, on the west by land of Robert Braun, and on the north by land of John Isitt, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 30 feet square, and other outbuildings,—about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon McGarvey.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, April 29, 1862.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

Four Large and Splendid Fashion-plates,

Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack,

AND A SHEET OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Braid and Embroidering Patterns,

Together with nearly one hundred Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc.,

and valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cents, or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $3, with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cents worth *of plain patterns*, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.

May 6, 1862-3w.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Cremont's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. *It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods.* Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOM.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ACCOMODATION.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 34	.....	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	9 48
4 39	.....	6 01	.....	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	.....	9 40
4 44	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	.....	9 28
5 08	6 36	6 29	.....	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 22	.....	9 15
5 24	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 34	.....	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 56	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 26	.....	.....	8 42
5 55	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 15	.....	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	.....	8 18
6 13	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	.....	Gaits,	.....	.....	.....	8 01
6 25	.....	7 35	.....	Fosteria,	8 52	.....	.....	7 59
6 45	8 03	7 50	.....	Bell's Mills,	8 32	.....	.....	7 39
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45	A. M.
					P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

Accommodation Train arrives at 12.50 and leaves at 1.20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Dec. 2d, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.30 A. M. & 6 10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.55 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Dec 3, 1861. Supt.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch Street,
(Up Stairs.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the under-signed respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, *FRINGES, BUTTONS,* TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM LONNERSTADTER,
No 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 22, 1862-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!
C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE,

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April ", 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHESNUT,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and keep my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT

Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner: the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMB STONES**, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 61.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss, or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 21, 1862-6m.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.